The Time Piece.

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FROM THE AURORO.

The failing of the Toulon fleet is now no longer queſtioned. The late Engliſh accounts ſtate it to have put to ſea on the 19th May. By former arrivals, direct from France, we had poſitive and unqueſtionable intelligence, that the whole naval force fitted out at Toulon, Villafranca, and Genoa, was on the 1ſt of May at anchor in the outer road of Toulon, ready to ſail with the firſt fair wind. It is therefore probable, that the fleet ſailed early in May: But ſuppoſe contrary winds delayed the ſailing until the 19th; the fleet might ſtill in the ordinary courſe of things eaſily have reached the ſouth weſt coaſt of Ireland, about the 7th or 8th of June: Allowing ſeven days for the paſſage from Toulon through Gibraltar, and twelve or fourteen for the paſſage from the Streights to the ſouth weſt coaſt of Ireland, this would bring us to the 6th or 8th of June. Richery's ſquadron compoſed of ſix ſhips of the line and a number of frigates and corvettes, ſailed on the 26th September, 1795, with a fair wind from Toulon, and on the 2d October following, that is in ſeven days, he had not only paſſed the gut of Gibralter, but was already off Cape St. Vincent's in Portugal, and yet it was not conſidered as an *extraordinary* ſhort paſſage—a paſſage in 12 or 14 days from the ſtreights to the Iriſh coaſt, is ſtill leſs extraordinary. If this is conſidered, and the probability that the Toulon fleet put to ſea before the 19th of May, could it be thought an abſurdity to conclude, that the non-reception at London on the 8th of June, of any public intelligence from Ireland, later than the 4th, might be very well owing to the appearance of the French fleet, or the actual landing of the French troops on the Iriſh coaſt; for it is evident that it would be of the higheſt importance to the Britiſh government to conceal an event ſo momentous, even a few days, in order to have time to take the neceſſary meaſures for ſtemming as much as poſſible, the general ſhock which it neceſſarily muſt occaſion all over Great-Britain.

We ſtated ſeveral weeks ago, from accounts to be relied on, that the French fleet at anchor in the road of Toulon on the 1ſt of May was compoſed of thirty-three ſhips of the line, from 74 to 120 guns, beſides frigates. The late intelligence communicated from French papers by the Boſton Centinel, ſays thirty ſail of the line. The more recent Engliſh accounts via Boſton and New-York, ſtate the Toulon fleet, that ſailed on the 19th May was compoſed of 15 ſhips of the line and 18 frigates. It ſeems, the Engliſh editor, or the American copyiſts have for certain *reaſons of State*, thought fit to reduce 18 of the ſhips to frigates. But by adding the 18 cut down 74's to the 15 we again find the original and real number thirty-three ſhips of the line.

The circumſtance, that the ſeat of inſurrection has been eſtabliſhed in the Eaſt of Ireland, fortifies a belief, that the plan of operation has been pre-concerted between the French and the Independent Iriſh army. Whilſt the latter harraſs the Engliſh in that quarter, and oblige them to draw all their ſpare force from the other points, the French navy effect the landing in the Weſt with the greateſt facility. Another advantage reſulting from that plan is, that immediately after landing of the latter, the major part of the Britiſh forces will be between two fires, and two thirds of Ireland enfranchized without any further difficulty.

It appears, the leaders of the Independent Iriſh army, have wiſely reſolved to carry on the war as partizans, and not to engage in pitched battles. This is the beſt plan they could adopt, and if they follow it up, they may defy all the forces the Britiſh are able to muſter againſt them.

The inſurrection in Ireland has already produced an effect calculated to facilitate the deſcent upon England, 10,000 troops from the latter kingdom are detached to preſerve the former. The Engliſh miniſters will ſoon be thus where the French wiſhed to have them—endeavouring at all hazards to defend every point, and in conſequence unable to defend any. The Breſt fleet is unqueſtionably fitted for ſome other expedition than on Ireland; as well as the vaſt number of tranſports gun veſſels and flat-bottomed boats—fitted in the French ports, in the channel!—In the month of June the ſea is often as ſmooth as a mirror, and the French gun veſſels and large flat-bottomed boats, which are all provided with oars, could then have croſſed the channel in a few hours in ſpite of all the Britiſh naval forces.

The late Engliſh accounts ſay General Buonaparte ſailed from Toulon, on board the Orient of 120 guns. This account requires more ample confirmation. It ſeems rather to be one of the many reports ſpread on purpoſe to perplex the Engliſh miniſtry. He might have been on board the Toulon fleet, but the queſtion is whether he ſtayed. We know that the following generals:—Maſſena, Victor, Bon, Guieux, Sheldon, Laſne, and Clarke were on board that fleet.

BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

IRISHMEN REGENERATED.

So infatuated have the Editor of the Centinel become of late, in advocating the cauſe of monarchy, that he now deplores the proſpect of the emancipation of the injured Iriſh. Theſe diſtreſſed people have been for many years groaning under the ſeverity of the tyranny of Britain, and have become ſo reduced by the cruelties of their taſk maſters, that at length the energy of the people is rouſed to break aſunder thoſe chains, which have bound them to the ſervile purpoſe of that monarch. Cruelties the moſt aggravated; impoſitions the moſt enormous; Slavery the moſt depreſſive, and poverty the moſt excruciated have been rods with wich this unhappy people have been ſcourged.

Heaven has at length heard their cries, and now begins to diſpel thoſe glooms which have long hovered over that ill fated Iſland: they begin to feel their own ſtrength, and under the auſpices of freedom, are now aſſuming their rank as men, they have girded on their ſwords, to defend themſelves againſt their tyrants, and every man who values the rights of citizens, on the freedom of an abuſed people muſt wiſh them God ſpeed.—May the ſame guardian angel which led the Americans through their conflicts and united us to oppoſe the deſpotiſm of Britain, invigorate arms of Iriſhmen to repel, and deſtroy thoſe mercenaries, who are leagued under the direction of the king of England to invade their territory, deprive them of their liberties—maſſacre their citizens—pillage their property—conflagrate their habitations,—and violate their wives and daughters: Theſe are the ſacrifices of the *pious* king of England—not againſt his enemies, but his own ſubjects.

Tell us no longer of the *impiety* of the French—ye advocates of Britain;—point if ye can to the ſpot, when the citizens of France, or any nation they have conquered, experience the horrid outrages which are inflicted on Ireland. Do you hear the cries of the citizens of France? No. Every man who arrives from that republic, is proclaiming the happineſs of theſe people. But within the kingdom of England, the groans of the oppreſſed are conſtantly ſurrounding the throne of that monarch; and tho' like Nero, he is dancing with his menions, and the general diſtreſs, yet e'er long we may expect to hear, that he is tumbled from his elevation, and in his fall, we fondly anticipate the ruin of all his imitators of loyalty and tyranny.

The revolution of Ireland is among the moſt important traits of the diſſolution of monarchy. A brave people like Iriſhmen emancipated, will in its train lead the European world to freedom. The fire of liberty will ſpread, and in connection with the ſacred flame of France, will illumine the benighted corners of the earth. Iriſhmen after being ſo long ſhackled, will cling with perſevering energy to the arms of their deliverers, and enliſted under the banners of REPUBLICANISM, will extinguiſh that volcano of tyranny the MONARCHY OF ENGLAND: whoſe lava has deluged Europe Aſia and America with miſery and devaſtation. A republic will ariſe on its ruins, and Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Engliſhmen, Iriſhmen, with numerous tongues and languages, will e'er long join in concert to commemorate the birth day of emancipation.—Hail auſpicious day; welcome, thrice welcome this political millennium!!!

From the Federal Gazette.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 3.

Meſſrs. Yundt & Brown.

The extract of a letter publiſhed in your paper of the 1ſt inſtant, to which general Smith alludes in his note publiſhed in your paper of yeſterday, was taken from a letter written by me whilſt in Philadelphia, to Dr. Thomas, of Frederick. Its being written to a gentlemen who lives remote from this diſtrict, and without the leaſt expectation of its being publiſhed, will, I hope, ſatisfy every candid mind, that it was not intended as an "electioneering trick." In the publication, there are ſome inaccuracies of the preſs; but with reſpect to what relates to a converſation between the preſident and general Smith, and which, the general ſays, "if true, muſt be conſidered by every American highly diſgraceful to him." I have good authority for aſſerting, that it is not a miſrepreſentation of the fact. The converſation, *in ſubſtance as related*, paſſed in the hearing of general Wadſworth of the houſe of repreſentatives, cap-

tain Mitchell, of the army and ſeveral other perſons.

I make no doubt of my being able, as ſoon as I can obtain a ſtatement of the converſation from general Wadſworth, and captain Mitchell, to convince every unprejudiced perſon, that the paragraph alluded to does not contain "a wanton, malicious untruth."

JOHN E. HOWARD.

Belvidere, 3d Auguſt, 1798.

[*From the Boſton Centinel.*]

PARIS, May 20.

The blockade of the fortreſs Ehrenbreitſtein continues with renewed vigor. Colonel Faber, who commands it, has renewed his refuſal to capitulate, and is determined to defend his poſt to the laſt extremity.

May 21.

There have arrived in the Upper Rhine, 35,000 men, 22,000 of whom are from *the army England*—the reſidue of the army of in mayance. We are entirely ignorant of their deſtination.

May 15.

It is ſaid that Ruſſia, Pruſſa, Sweden, England and Denmark, have covenanted to guarantee to each other their preſent poſſeſſions; and to unite their means to oppoſe forcibly the ſyſtem of ulterior extenſion.

John Adams, Preſident of the United States of America, embraces more ſtrongly the cauſe of the Engliſh. We are aſſured, that he has recalled the American envoy, who remained at Paris, after the departure of his two colleagues.

We learn from Rome that there has been granted to the family of General Duphot, aſſaſſinated the 8th January laſt, the ſum of 150,000 marks; which is to be divided as follows: The father and mother of the General, 45,000 franks; to his ſiſter 25000; and a young ſon of the General 80,000.

LONDON, June 6.

We have received regular files of the French papers up to the 31ſt ult. inclusive. The councils exhibit the ſame character which they poſſeſſed before the introduction of the New Thirds, the late elections having produced none of that rapid change which took place laſt year in the legiſlative body. The deſtination of the Toulon is mere conjecture in theſe journals: Corſica, it is thought, will be the point of union for that ſquadron, to be joined by one from Genoa, and a third from Civita Vecchia—they will then proceed for their place of deſtination. They have no horſes on board, but a large ſupply of ſaddles, &c. as they expect to be furniſhed with theſe animals where they make their deſcent. The accounts from Toulon ſtate the force that ſailed to have been 13 ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, 2 brigs, 8 flutes, 4 cutters, 4 bomb-ketches, and 6 gun-boats, beſides tranſports.

DUBLIN, June 2.

The Houſe of Lords met on Thurſday, and after a converſation, in which Lord Dillon, the Earl of Clare, Lord Glentworth, &c. joined, relative to the conduct of general Dundas againſt the rebels, their Lordſhips adjourned to Monday.

The following proclamation was diſtributed on Tueſday through the county of Kilkenny:

"Major-General, Sir Charles Aſgill, commanding his Majeſty's forces in the county of Kilkenny, having received from his Excellency the Lord Lieut. full powers to put down rebellion, and to puniſh rebels in the moſt ſummary manner, according to martial law, does hereby give notice to all his majeſt's ſubjects, that he is determined to exert the powers entruſted to him in the moſt vigorous manner, for the immediate ſuppeſſion of the ſame; and that all perſons acting in the preſent rebellion, or in any wiſe aiding or aſſiſting therein, will be treated by him as rebels, and puniſhed accordingly.

"Major-General Sir Charles Aſgill hereby requires all the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny and the county of the city (not including the town and its ingates) the magiſtrates military perſons in uniform, and all thoſe with paſſes from Sir Charles Aſgill excepted, to remain within their reſpective dwellings from nine o'clock at night till five in the morning, under pain of puniſhment."

A ſimilar proclamation was iſſued for the city, and Iriſhtown, but allowing the citizens an hour and a half more in the evenings, to be out of their dwellings.

All buſineſs that does not in a manner immediately relate to food and cloathing, is abſolutely at a ſtand in this city.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Dawſon, the High Conſtable, ſpent above two hours ſearching all parts under the Parliament Houſe, leſt any combuſtibles ſhould be there concealed by any contrivance of the rebels, who now ſtop at no heliſh machination to favour their horrid purpoſes.

WATERFORD, May 29.

Letters from Dublin ſtate, that among the papers of one of the perſons charged with treaſon, intended revolutionary ſeal of Ireland, has been found; It bears the effigy of Hibernia riſing up, and ſtriking the Crown, from off the Harp: a dreſs of one of the intended Directors, is likewiſe ſtated to have been diſcovered.

CHATHAM, June 6.

The following ſhips, now in commiſſion at this port, are fitting for ſea with all poſſible diſpatch:

Saint George, 98 guns, Capt. John Holloway. Superb, 74, Sutton. Admiral Devries, 68, Burlton. Amphion, 32, Bennet. Victor, 18, Rennie.

In the Dock, repairing Achilles, 74, Ruby and Scipio, both of 64 guns.

PLYMOUTH Dock, May 29.

Lord Bridport arrived yeſterday evening, and this morning hoiſted his flag on board the Royal George, of 100 guns, Captain Dorſet, and failed to join the fleet, which are in ſight from Mark-Tower, to the weſtward, waiting for his Lordſhip. The Captain of 74 guns, Captain Aylmer, was paid this day and will ſail this evening to join the Channel fleet.—Undocked the Magnanime, of 44 guns, Hon. M. De Courcy.—The following ſhips only wait for a fair wind to go out of harbour, viz. the Mars, of 74 guns; Hindoſtan, of 54; Ethalion of 40; Jaſon, of 38; and Suffrſante, of 44 guns.

In the Council of Five hundred an offer was made of a contribution of 600 franks in gold for the deſcent upon England, by the perſons employed in the Regiſtering office of the department of Lavendee.

Letters from Turin announce that the Country is ruined by inſurgents, and that a ſtrong column is, advancing in the heart of the country, who are joined by numbers of the regular troops.

Six thouſand Monks expelled from Rome, have met with the moſt gracious reception in the Sardinian territories, on the recommendation of the King. They gain their livelihood by ſelling at ſols a piece.

The Auſtrian government has prohibited in Venice, the introduction of any Foreign Gazettes except thoſe of Germany and England.

Citizen Trielhard, the New Member of the Executive Directory, has been inſtalled into the authorities of his office. Complimentary ſpeeches paſſed as uſual on the occaſion. Merlin officiated as Preſident of the Executive Directory, and anſwered Treilhard.

The French troops on the Venetian frontiers have been reinforced; they now amount to 50,000 men.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 8.

A new Cockade——truly American.

A citizen of this place, not wiſhing to be deſpiſed for not wearing a cockade, and having a large quantity of a certain ſpecies of money in his poſſeſſion, ornamented his hat with an *old continental fifty dollar bill.*

From Cape Francois, July 22.

The preſent chief of this ſland is every thing that could be wiſhed. So much wiſdom and talent ſeldom falls to the lot of man. He will reſtore the colony, and it never was more tranquil then at this moment.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 13.

Sir *James Duff* whoſe gallantry is ſo conſpicuous in Ireland, had the honor of accompanying his *Royal highneſs the field marſhal Duke of York* on one of the occaſions when he *ran away* in Flanders.

The terrible *Iriſh* rebels ſeem to have found the old good *Yankee tricks*, of picking out the Engliſh officers in action—It ſeems as if the Iriſh are actually as incorrigible in that way as the *damnation Boſtonians*

The Iriſh in the United States feel no ſmall pride on the recent advices—it is not a little flattering to be denominated rebels by thoſe who ſet a price upon the head of Waſhington, and exempted Samuel Adams and John Hancock from an amneſty, for being rebels!

It is perfectly conſiſtent in the Royal Gazette of New-York, and the Boſton Centinel to attach the name of rebels to the Iriſh—it is equally conſiſtent with their principles and private feelings.

To ſee the pure hands of *Joſeph Thomas Eſq.* employed in ſawing marble would have been too much for the nerves of ſome federaliſts.

A correſpondent would be glad to know whether Joſeph Thomas forged the check to pay for ringing the bells at the *Federal feſtival*, at the capture of the French privateer.

A member of the Iriſh houſe of commons, ſpeaking of the preſent diſturbances in that country, openly aſſerted, that a *ſecret* conſpiracy in that country had been *notorious* for five years.

There is no truth in the report that Joſeph Thomas is gone *poſt haſte* to the virtuous Mr. Pitt with ſtrong recommendations from our executive, as to a perſon every way qualified for the fabrication of forged *aſſignats* or *mandats*, or any employment in the noble art of ſwindling—The ſtory being contradicted by a man of *gallantry* in *New-York.*

It is truly ridiculous to ſee a ſtripling, deſtitute of common ſenſe, common prudence, or any one quality that is liberal or manly, vilifying a man that has been diſtinguiſhed in the field and Senate, for his intrepidity and ſuperior intelligence, and whoſe talents are confeſſedly allowed to be at leaſt not inferior to any citizen of theſe ſtates in the various circles of military and commercial affairs.

The Royal Gazette of New-York proclaims it, that "it is truly American to pray for every thing that will tend to fruſtrate the deſigns of France againſt ANY country."—It muſt then be *truly American* to pray England may be ſucceſsful in perpetuating the bondage of the *Iriſh.*

From the manner in which Thomas was accuſtomed to bellow forth his panegyrics on federaliſm and denunciation of Republicans, the *party* may be ſaid literally to have loſt their *mouth piece.*

The good Federal prints to the Eaſtward, finding in a London print, that *the magnanimous King of England's* troops were defeated by the *Iriſh rebels*—have very ſagaciouſly ſet the print down as an oppoſition print—theſe good editors entertain not an idea of a paper publiſhing truth when againſt them, it is contrary to their *individual* ideas and to the *fiat* of their *goldecalf.*

We have lately been amuſed with a *proclamation* alledged to be iſſued by order of *Czar of Ruſſia*—the *forgery* is much more *clumſily* executed than *Joe Thomas's* checks, for the *Czar like honeſt Joe*, happened never to have *recognized the republic.*

He who would ſwallow the pſeudo Ruſſian proclamation as authentic muſt have about as much brains as a *brick bat!*

The faction have endeavoured to conſole themſelves for ſome few late days under their *aſſertion*, that their late leader had for ſome time become an *oppoſer of government*—the poor forlorn devils could not ſee that they were telling truth—he who violates the laws eſtabliſhed—he who violates the ties of private honorable confidence—he who ſpares neither his relations nor friends, muſt be indeed a moſt dangerous and profligate oppoſer of government—*Hic niger eſt*, &c.

What Pope and Boilieau have told us long ago, in beautiful poeſy, we are lately told in poor proſe by the *Fribble Fenno*—to wit—"That wit is of all others the moſt dangerous weapon for a blockhead to meddle with"—well ſaid again *leather-head!*

The morning Herald of London has not been for ſeveral years what is called an oppoſition print—its proprietor and editor is as well known *time ſerving perſons—Bate Dudley*, he was the editor of the *Morning Poſt* during all our revolution, and *Lord Sanwich* was his patron: Ruſſel of Boſton appears to have kept ſome files of *Bates's* paper by him to retail ſervility and misrepreſentation from it.

A writer in Vermont remarking upon the inſulting behaviour of the *federaliſt is reſpecters* of the *conſtituted authorities*, and *lovers* of *decenty and good order* in Jerſey towards a member of Congreſs from Vermont, ſhrewdly obſerved—but this is the ſtate that ſends *Dayton the thunder-maker* to Congreſs and that retains in a high military truſt the exterminator *Freylinghauſen.*

There are two papers at New-York which have entered into a remarkable competition—*which of them ſhould appear the moſt ſtupid*—but the New-York Gazette and the Daily Advertiſer are ſo *well matched*, that though much mirth has been occaſioned by the conteſt and compariſon, the queſtion yet remains undecided, the *merit of both* in that line is ſo predominant over all others.

The ſhooting of 17 of capt. Stratford's yeomanry, on the mere *ſuppoſition* that they were intriguing with the rebels, cannot fail to increaſe the general affection and loyalty of theſe corps to their military taſkmaſters and butchers.

The comfortable news from Ireland muſt be of particular value to the *tories*—it diſarrays the *hue and cry* after *their leader.*

It would be aping the manners of the *ſpring of Princetown erudition and veracity*, that edits the New York Daily Advertiſer to give him the *ſhort anſwer*, in reply to his aſſertions concerning the Aurora and the City Tavern "*but mark how a plain tale ſhall ſet him down.*"—*Two copies* of the Aurora have always been taken at the city tavern, and *continue to be taken there*—ſo much for pſeudo federal veracity!

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he venerable Romiſh clergyman who has been whipped on the bare back through the ſtreets of *Nenagh* in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, is of a very ancient family in that neghbourhood, his name is *James Bray*, he is about 70 years old, and is a biſhop of their church—his private virtues, his age, and the amenity of his temper would of themſelves acquit him of any concern in the revolution—even if that were ſinful, are ſuch the means fit to inſpire affection or reſpect for England in the accurſed government of England.

Some *tory* prints affect not to be diſconcerted by the recent revolution in Ireland—and they wiſh it to be believed that they really feel for the murders, aſſaſſinations, and pillage, committed by their good friends the *Engliſh*, and their meek and tender hearted allies the *Heſſians!*

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 13.

Since the report of the 11th inſt. 17 perſons have been admitted into the City Hoſpital—7 on Saturday, and 10 yeſterday. Twelve were interred in the Hoſpital Ground on Saturday.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 11th to 12th Auguſt.

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Barbara Heyſer, Walnut near Fifth ſtreet.
Racheal Davis, Baker's alley, between Vine and New ſtreets.
Archibal Beatle.
Thomas Bindle, No. 196, North 3d ſtreet.
Auguſtus Simon, Fourth between Spruce and Union ſtreet.
John Learſon, near Jews' burying ground.
Wm. Gurvey, taken up in the ſtreet.

Died ſince laſt report.

John Yard, ill 4 days previous to admiſſion.
Stephen Davis 5 ditto.
John Porter, 4 ditto.
John Pooey, 4 ditto.
Thomas Biddle, 6 ditto.
John Boyle, 4 ditto.
Eloped, - - - 1
Remaining in the Hoſpital, 18

Interred, ſince laſt report, in the City Hoſpital Burial Ground.

From the City,	3
Suburbs,	2
In the night unknown	1
City Hoſpital	6
Total	12

By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, Preſident.
Atteſt. TIMOTHY PAXSON Secretary.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 12th to 13th Auguſt.

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

John Elliot, No. 121, ſouth Water ſtreet.
Eleanor Cahill, No. 17, Walnut ſtreet.
John Keys, Eleventh ſtreet near Race ſtreet.
Elizabeth Wilſon, from Germantown.
Abraham Pye, Lombard ſtreet, above Sixth ſtreet.
Patrick Dening, Campington.
Bridget Walker, Water between Arch and Race ſtreet.
Jane Carney, German between Third and Fourth ſtreet.
James Barry, No. 22, Spruce ſtreet.

Died on the 12th.

Barbara Heyſer, ill 3 days previous to admiſſion.
William Dorin, 4 ditto.
Samuel Alexander, 2 ditto.
Archibald Beattle, 10 ditto.
Remaining in the Hoſpital, 23

Interred in the City Hopital Ground ſince laſt report.

From the City,	3
Campington,	3
Southwark,	2
Almſhouſe,	1
City Hoſpital,	4
Total	13

By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, Preſident.
Atteſt. TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

Liſt of Burials for 48 hours ending yeſterday at noon.

St. Mary's Church	0	Adult	1	Child.
Trinity Church	0		1	
Friends'	2		0	
Free Quakers'	0		1	
Swedes'	0		1	
Baptiſts	0		1	
Methodiſts	0		1	
City Hoſpital	25		0	
Kenſington	2		2	
	29		8	

THE TIME PIECE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.

Mr. Seaman, who arrived in the Galiot, from Martinique, on his homeward bound paſſage, ſtopped at St. Kitt's where he remained two days, during which time be lodged in the ſame hotel with Gen. Pichegru; the Gen. was in perfect health and good ſpirits, and treated with great attention by the firſt people in the iſland, particularly the governor; he was to embark ſhortly for England in one of the frigates belonging to Admiral Hervey's ſquadron.—Barthelemy remained at Berbice, being too ill to accompany Gen. Pichegru at St. Kitt's.

The citizens are deſired to watch the *countenances* of the Ariſtocrats, when the official account of Bounaparte's *landing* and the *Birth* of the Iriſh Republic ſhall be announced.

The Royal Gazette, ſays, the Iriſh inſurgents are every where defeated: in order to prove this a *daring falſe-hood*, nothing more is neceſſary than to look at the *name* of this *paper*.

The public are deſired to receive with *extreme caution* any Iriſh news from the *Bruſſels Gazette*. It is manufactured almoſt excluſively by *torries*, and what more terrible to Tories, than an Iriſh republic?

The Iriſh republicans have literally cut to pieces a body of 300 men, under L. Colonel Foot, 200 under Colonel Colvile. and 500 under Colonel Walpoſe; the latter of whom was killed by a cannon ſhot—5 pieces of cannon were taken from the royal troops—The main body of the inſurgent army is ſtrongly entrenched on a mountain defended by horſe and artillery amounting to near 20,000 men. CA IRA.

The literati are deſired to attend to the Princetown ſchool-boys, derivation of AMAZON in the Italian debates of laſt paper—He is a *learned* man and is a great GENIUS.

The *Buſhes* of Princetown deſcribed by the Silly Gib, may be known by the *Sprig* which is every day ſeen *withering, blaſted*, and *dying* in the ſtupid *Daily Ad*———

The Royal Journals pretend to exult at the ſucceſs of tyranny over the Iriſh inſurgents, but it is plain in ſpite of all this affected triumph they are poſſeſſed with mortal apprehenſions, that the bloodhounds of royalty will be eventually defeated: what will you do *infatuated* ſlaves, when the Britiſh conſtitution which you have placed between you and your *Country*, and your *God* as the only fit object of wonder and Bolatry is *trampled* under the *hoofs* of the *Hibernian Cavalry?*

We learn that one of the Italians on being ordered by the Mayor, not to diſturb the peace of the city—made anſwer that they would not value a few lives in order to gain their end—*N. B. Theſe are the long knife gentry.*

A little *Meagre Griſly* fellow anſwering exactly to the deſcription of *Captain Weazel* in Roderick Random, holds forth in the talking room againſt the Time Piece.

A *dapper* little *figure* with *ſhort* coat button'd *tight* in all weather; the ſkirts of which inſtead of ſlanting off, fall down without any deviation on the breeches, is ſeen ſtalking into the *talking* room with great ſolemnity and after making a profound *obeiſance* to the *learned* proprietor and diſpoſing his gloves wit' great deliberation in his Hat with the *accuracy* of an *ancient maid*, ſquats down and inquires for the Time Piece. By his airs of conſequence, you would incline to take him for a *foreign count;* by the viſible aukwardneſs of his efforts to *play* the gentleman, for a *valet;* and by the malicious ſupercilioufneſs of his *ſmile* or rather *grin* while reading, it is very obvious he *hates* and *fears* the Time Piece.

The Princetown *geographer* now and then when he thinks the coaſt is clear by the abſence of the Editor, creeps from his concealment and indulges his muſe by an attack on the Time Piece, in a few miſerable unconnected ſentences of *diſcordant* proſe. We had a right to expect more courage at *leaſt* than this from a *Hair-brained* Gib.

'Tis probable the Princetown Archimedes had continued the pathetic tale of Mr. Malcolm's ſufferings, but for the fatherly remonſtrance of the Bœotian Gazette.

The Bœotian Gazette has certainly the faireſt claim to conſiſtency—It ſet out in defence of royalty againſt the American revolution.

Noah Webſter afraid of publiſhing any original remarks, leſt the remaining tories ſhould drop off, copies the Princetown drivellers ſilly attack on our paper—What! become the ſecond hand retailer of a *ſchoolboys* nonſenſe? Of the *nauſea* of a dunce—*Is it come to this Noah?*

It is ſaid the Italians are ſo *taken* with the ſweetneſs of the *new* inſtrument the *Scotch Fiddle* that all other *muſic* is for the preſent *given up.*

'Tis propoſed that the *reading* room will in future be called the *talking* room.

The proprietor of a certain *goſſipping* ſhop, *laughably* called a reading room, was aſked how the Time Piece went on, ſaid Cerberus, they have got a *few dollars* and will carry on a ſome little longer—We wiſh this literary *retailor* would find it convenient to pay US A FEW DOLLARS.

E'er this Buonaparte has given the Iriſh republic a *Ladi, Arcole* and *Tagliamento. Repent ariſtocrats.*

The ariſtocrats tell us very gravely that admiral's Jarvis and Nelſon after leaving a ſmall ſquadron to watch the Spaniards, mean to intercept Buonapate with 32 ſail—what conſummate blokheads! Firſt the whole Mediterranean fleet is but 24 ſail of the line! Secondly, Nelſon already failed in meeting Buonaparte, who by the time Nelſon returned to Cadiz had at leaſt 12 days ſtart of him! Thirdly, would any man in his wits leave a ſmall ſquadron of 2 or 3 perhaps to block up a fleet ready for ſea, of near 40 line of battle ſhips. *But to reaſon with ſuch dunces is throwing reaſon away.*

A gentleman of this city, in the habit of ſending American papers to England, was deſired by his correſpondent, for God's ſake to ſend no more Bœotian Gazettes, as they anſwered no other purpoſe than to injure the character of American literature, and to fill him with and ennui.

LIBERTY FIRE.

Latent long, and undetected,
Lay this heav'nly fire electric:
Franklin drew it from the ſkies,
Flaſhing Freedom in our eyes.

Through all nations now excited,
Fly the ſparks of minds *ignited*,
Mighty batteries make *diſcharge*,
Burſting, thunder.ng out at large.

Dire and dreadful ſeem'd the *ſhock*,
When the world began to rock,
Rock from both its fixed poles,
To let looſe our fetter'd ſouls.

Looſe from *deſpots* and their *miniens*,
Looſe from *Prieſts* and their opinions,
All in *Freedom's ring* we join,
Each repeating, *Freedom's mine!*

All of *Freedom's* heirs apparent,
Now we feel our *rights inherent*,
Indefeaſible, Divine!
Theſe, O Mankind, theſe are thine!

Claim the *birth-right* (claim with ſpirit,)
Heaven gives you to inherit;
Touch'd by heaven's etherial fire,
To your heavenly rights aſpire.

Blow, all ye winds! the riſing flame!
Let it be a fire of fame,
Blazing, rolling round the *Ball*,
Like the *Sun* rejoicing *all!*

Mons November 7, 1792.

POPULUS.

Thoſe who hold ſubſcription papers for the Columbiad, are requeſted to ſend them into the Office of the Time Piece, as Mr. Burk is about puting it to the Preſs immediately.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO. was dissolved, on the 13th inst. by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them, for subscriptions to the Time Piece, are requested to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authorised to collect the same; and those indebted for Advertisements or Handbills will please discharge their accounts at the office of the subscriber. If there are any demands against the late firm, it is requested the accounts will be immediately presented, and they will be paid on sight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handsome Country House.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS.

Near the premises.

Bushwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,

No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.

No. 61, New Street.

RESpectfully informs the public, that he manufactures all sorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the newest and most approved methods, at the most reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.

HENRY HAYS.

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ship Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Assortment of LADIES' SHOES, consisting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every description, all of the newest fashion, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. June 25 1 .w

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water street, nearly opposite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finished three story brick house; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a most excellent stand for mercantile business. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine street, the subscriber on the premises, or at No. 4, Ferry street.

FRANCES BOORBACH,

Executrix to the estate of

ARTHUR HELME, deceased.

The subscriber earnestly solicites all persons indebted to the estate of the said Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands to present their account for settlement.

NB. If the above house and lot are not sold before the first October next, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Time Piece, the Tragedies of Bunker-Hill, and Joan D'Arc, written by John D. Burk, late of Trinity College Dublin, Price 3/. each.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respectable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, put addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shiplards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has also on hand, a large stock of various other size such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

As son as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Washington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be shewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleasant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted universally, that Washington's Portrait is a perfect likeness, at this time, of this most celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is said to be one of the most perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is represented as President of the United States, giving his farewell address to Congress. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winstanley, one of which is a superb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Christ; other Historical subjects, and some of the finest Landscapes ever executed in America.

Also, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated personages in the French Revolution, most of which have been made facifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Favette and Tom Paine are yet in existence. Also, the Grand Musical clock.

Also, a collection of very fine print's, some very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preserved American Birds, some insects, and a pair of second hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for sale; the 13 paintings last added to the collection are to be disposed of, the plan of which may be seen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtless the most magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; those who wish to gratify themselves must embrace the present opportunity, or they will miss the most pleasing and gratifying amusements that this city has ever been in possession of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Those who have already seen the Washington, will be requested to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the same visitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amusement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. 1f.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, dive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettuce, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to

Sept. 1c. tf

AN APPEAL

TO

IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

THE

INTERESTING TRAVELS

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundred pages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievement of hardihood and peril.

March 16. 1f